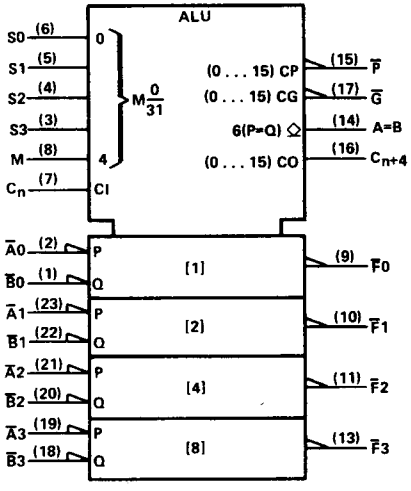
TYPES SN54HC181, SN54HC881
SN74HC181, SN74HC881
ARITHMETIC LOGIC UNITS/FUNCTION GENERATORS

D2804, MARCH 1984

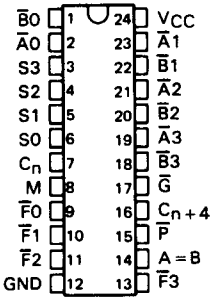
- Full Look-Ahead for High-Speed Operations on Long Words
- Arithmetic Operating Modes
  - Addition
  - Subtraction
  - Shift Operand A One Position
  - Magnitude Comparison
  - Plus Twelve Other Arithmetic Operations
- Logic Function Modes
  - Exclusive-OR
  - Comparator
  - AND, NAND, OR, NOR
  - 'HC881 Provides Status Register Checks
  - Plus Ten Other Logic Operations
- Package Options Include Both Plastic and Ceramic Chip Carriers in Addition to Plastic and Ceramic DIPs
- Dependable Texas Instruments Quality and Reliability

logic symbol

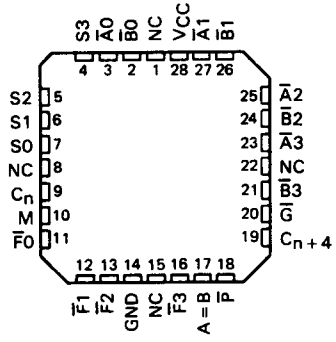


Pin numbers shown are for JT and NT packages.

SN54HC181, SN54HC881 . . . JT PACKAGE
SN74HC181, SN74HC881 . . . JT OR NT PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



SN54HC181, SN54HC881 . . . FH OR FK PACKAGE
SN74HC181, SN74HC881 . . . FH OR FN PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



NC—No internal connection

description

The 'HC181 and 'HC881 are arithmetic logic units (ALU)/function generators on a monolithic chip. These circuits perform 16 binary arithmetic operations on two 4-bit words as shown in Tables I and II. These operations are selected by the four function-select lines (S0, S1, S2, S3) and include addition, subtraction, decrement, and straight transfer. When performing arithmetic manipulations, the internal carriers must be enabled by applying a low-level voltage to the mode control input (M). A full carry look-ahead scheme is made available in these devices for fast, simultaneous carry generation by means of two cascade-outputs (pins 15 and 17) for the four bits in the package. When used in conjunction with the SN54HC882 or SN74HC882 full carry look-ahead circuits, high-speed arithmetic operations can be performed. The method of cascading 'HC882 circuits with these ALUs to provide multilevel full carry look-ahead is illustrated under signal designations.

If high speed is not of importance, a ripple-carry input (C_n) and a ripple-carry output (C_{n+4}) are available. However, the ripple-carry delay has also been minimized so that arithmetic manipulations for small word lengths can be performed without external circuitry.

The 'HC181 and 'HC881 will accommodate active-high or active-low data if the pin designations are interpreted as follows:

PIN NUMBER	2	1	23	22	21	20	19	18	9	10	11	13	7	16	15	17
Active-low data (Table I)	$\overline{A}0$	$\overline{B}0$	$\overline{A}1$	$\overline{B}1$	$\overline{A}2$	$\overline{B}2$	$\overline{A}3$	$\overline{B}3$	$\overline{F}0$	$\overline{F}1$	$\overline{F}2$	$\overline{F}3$	$\overline{C}_n$	$\overline{C}_{n+4}$	$\overline{P}$	$\overline{G}$
Active-high data (Table II)	A0	B0	A1	B1	A2	B2	A3	B3	F0	F1	F2	F3	$\overline{C}_n$	$\overline{C}_{n+4}$	X	Y

Subtraction is accomplished by 1's complement addition where the 1's complement of the subtrahend is generated internally. The resultant output is A − B − 1, which requires an end-around or forced carry to provide A − B.

The 'HC181 and 'HC881 can also be utilized as a comparator. The A = B output is internally decoded from the function outputs (F0, F1, F2, F3) so that when two words of equal magnitude are applied at the A and B inputs, it will assume a high level to indicate equality (A = B). The ALU must be in the subtract mode with C_n = H when performing this comparison. The A = B output is open-drain so that it can be wire-AND connected to give a comparison for more than four bits. The carry output (C_{n+4}) can also be used to supply relative magnitude information. Again, the ALU must be placed in the subtract mode by placing the function select inputs S3, S2, S1, S0 at L, H, H, L, respectively.

INPUT C_n	OUTPUT C_{n+4}	ACTIVE-LOW DATA (FIGURE 1)	ACTIVE-HIGH DATA (FIGURE 2)
H	H	A≥B	A≤B
H	L	A<B	A>B
L	H	A>B	A<B
L	L	A≤B	A≥B

These circuits have been designed to not only incorporate all of the designer's requirements for arithmetic operations, but also to provide 16 possible functions of two Boolean variables without the use of external circuitry. These logic functions are selected by use of the four function-select inputs (S0, S1, S2, S3) with the mode-control input (M) at a high level to disable the internal carry. The 16 logic functions are detailed in Tables I and II and include Exclusive-OR, NAND, AND, NOR, and OR functions.

The 'HC881 has the same pinout and same functionality as the 'HC181 except for the $\overline{P}$, $\overline{G}$, and C_{n+4} outputs when the device is in the logic mode (M = H).

In the logic mode the 'HC881 provides the user with a status check on the input words, A and B, and the output word F. While in the logic mode the $\overline{P}$, $\overline{G}$, and C_{n+4} outputs supply status information based upon the following logical combinations:

$$\overline{P} = F0 + F1 + F2 + F3$$
$$\overline{G} = H$$
$$C_{n+4} = PC_n$$

FUNCTION TABLE FOR INPUT BITS EQUAL/NOT EQUAL

S0 = S3 = H, S1 = S2 = L, and M = H

C_n	DATA INPUTS				OUTPUTS		
					$\overline{G}$	$\overline{P}$	C_{n+4}
H	$\overline{A}0 = \overline{B}0$	$\overline{A}1 = \overline{B}1$	$\overline{A}2 = \overline{B}2$	$\overline{A}3 = \overline{B}3$	H	L	H
L	$\overline{A}0 = \overline{B}0$	$\overline{A}1 = \overline{B}1$	$\overline{A}2 = \overline{B}2$	$\overline{A}3 = \overline{B}3$	H	L	L
X	$\overline{A}0 \neq \overline{B}0$	X	X	X	H	H	L
X	X	$\overline{A}1 \neq \overline{B}1$	X	X	H	H	L
X	X	X	$\overline{A}2 \neq \overline{B}2$	X	H	H	L
X	X	X	X	$\overline{A}3 \neq \overline{B}3$	H	H	L

FUNCTION TABLE FOR INPUT PAIRS HIGH/NOT HIGH

S0 = S1 = S3 = L, S2 = H, and M = H

C_n	DATA INPUTS				OUTPUTS		
					$\overline{G}$	$\overline{P}$	C_{n+4}
H	$\overline{A}0$ or $\overline{B}0$ = L	$\overline{A}1$ or $\overline{B}1$ = L	$\overline{A}2$ or $\overline{B}2$ = L	$\overline{A}3$ or $\overline{B}3$ = L	H	L	H
L	$\overline{A}0$ or $\overline{B}0$ = L	$\overline{A}1$ or $\overline{B}1$ = L	$\overline{A}2$ or $\overline{B}2$ = L	$\overline{A}3$ or $\overline{B}3$ = L	H	L	L
X	$\overline{A}0 = \overline{B}0$ = H	X	X	X	H	H	L
X	X	$\overline{A}1 = \overline{B}1$ = H	X	X	H	H	L
X	X	X	$\overline{A}2 = \overline{B}2$ = H	X	H	H	L
X	X	X	X	$\overline{A}3 = \overline{B}3$ = H	H	H	L

The combination of signals on the S3 through S0 control lines determine the operation performed on the data words to generate the output bits $\overline{F}i$. By monitoring the $\overline{P}$ and C_{n+4} outputs, the user can determine if all pairs of input bits are equal (see table above) or if any pair of inputs are both high (see table above). The 'HC881 has the unique feature of providing an A = B status while the Exclusive-OR ($\oplus$) function is being utilized. When the control inputs (S3, S2, S1, S0) equal H, L, L, H; a status check is generated to determine whether all pairs ($\overline{A}i$, $\overline{B}i$) are equal in the following manner: $\overline{P}$ = (A0 $\oplus$ B0) + (A1 $\oplus$ B1) + (A2 $\oplus$ B2) + (A3 $\oplus$ B3). This unique bit-by-bit comparison of the data words, which is available on the totem-pole $\overline{P}$ output, is particularly useful when cascading 'HC881's. As the A = B condition is sensed in the first stage, the signal is propagated through the same ports used for carry generation in the arithmetic mode ($\overline{P}$ and $\overline{G}$). Thus the A = B status is transmitted to the second stage more quickly without the need for external multiplexing logic. The A = B open-drain output allows the user to check the validity of the bit-by-bit result by comparing the two signals for parity.

If the user wishes to check for any pair of data inputs ($\overline{A}i$, $\overline{B}i$) being high, it is necessary to set the control lines (S3, S2, S1, S0) to L, H, L, L. The data pairs will then be ANDed together and the results ORed in the following manner: $\overline{P} = \overline{A}0\overline{B}0 + \overline{A}1\overline{B}1 + \overline{A}2\overline{B}2 + \overline{A}3\overline{B}3$.

S3	S2	S1	S0	M	$\overline{P} = F0 + F1 + F2 + F3$
L	H	L	L	H	$\overline{A}0\overline{B}0 + \overline{A}1\overline{B}1 + \overline{A}2\overline{B}2 + \overline{A}3\overline{B}3$
H	L	L	H	H	(A0 $\oplus$ B0) + (A1 $\oplus$ B1) + (A2 $\oplus$ B2) + (A3 $\oplus$ B3)

The SN54HC181 and SN54HC881 are characterized for operation over the full military temperature range of −55°C to 125°C. The SN74HC181 and SN74HC881 are characterized for operation from −40°C to 85°C.

signal designations

In both Figures 1 and 2, the polarity indicators (▷) indicate that the associated input or output is active-low with respect to the function shown inside the symbol and the symbols are the same in both figures. The signal designations in Figure 1 agree with the indicated internal functions based on active-low data, and are for use with the logic functions and arithmetic operations shown in Table I. The signal designations have been changed in Figure 2 to accommodate the logic functions and arithmetic operations for the active-high data given in Table II. The 'HC181 and 'HC881 together with the 'HC182 and 'HC882 can be used with the signal designation of either Figure 1 or Figure 2.

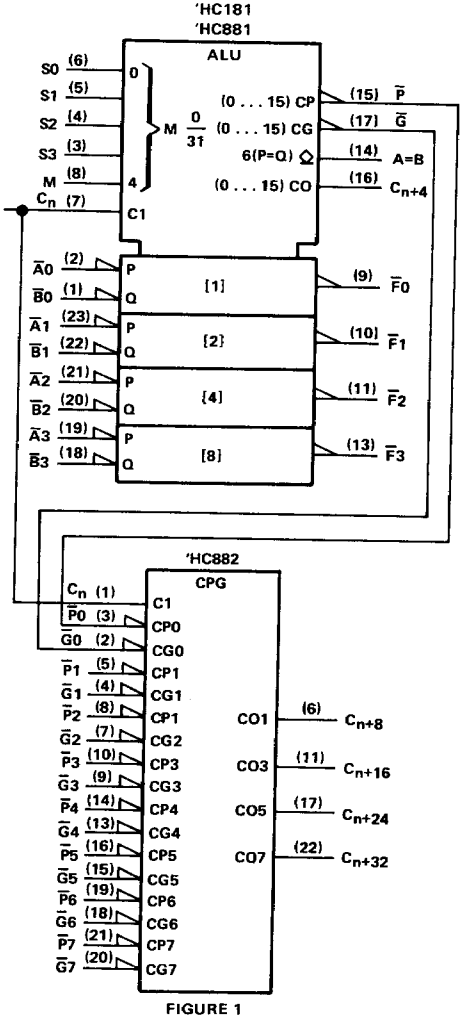


FIGURE 1
(USE WITH TABLE I)

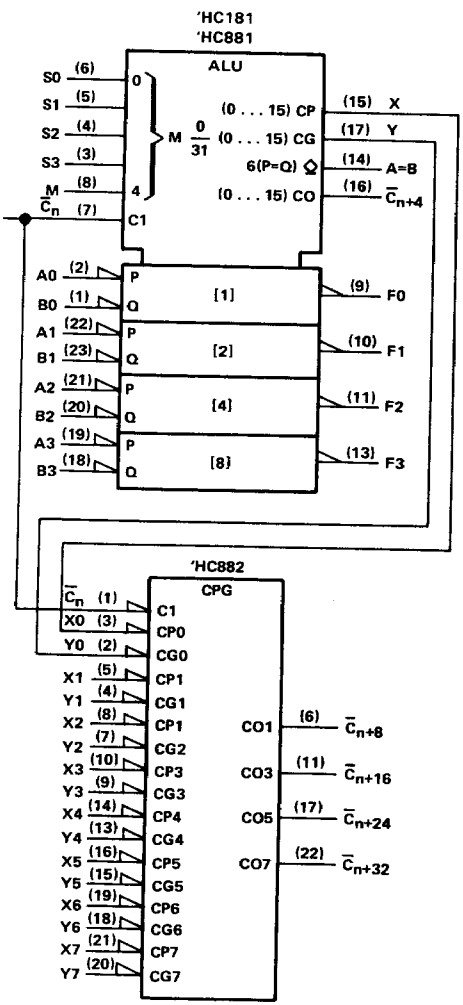


FIGURE 2
(USE WITH TABLE II)

TABLE I

SELECTION				ACTIVE-LOW DATA		
				M = H	M = L; ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS	
S3	S2	S1	S0	LOGIC FUNCTIONS	C_n = L (no carry)	C_n = H (with carry)
L	L	L	L	$F = \overline{A}$	F = A MINUS 1	F = A
L	L	L	H	$F = \overline{AB}$	F = AB MINUS 1	F = AB
L	L	H	L	$F = \overline{A} + B$	F = $A\overline{B}$ MINUS 1	F = $A\overline{B}$
L	L	H	H	F = 1	F = MINUS 1 (2's COMP)	F = ZERO
L	H	L	L	$F = \overline{A + B}$	F = A PLUS (A + $\overline{B}$)	F = A PLUS (A + $\overline{B}$) PLUS 1
L	H	L	H	F = B	F = AB PLUS (A + $\overline{B}$)	F = AB PLUS (A + $\overline{B}$) PLUS 1
L	H	H	L	$F = \overline{A \oplus B}$	F = A MINUS B MINUS 1	F = A MINUS B
L	H	H	H	$F = A + \overline{B}$	F = A + $\overline{B}$	F = (A + $\overline{B}$) PLUS 1
H	L	L	L	$F = \overline{A}B$	F = A PLUS (A + B)	F = A PLUS (A + B) PLUS 1
H	L	L	H	$F = A \oplus B$	F = A PLUS B	F = A PLUS B PLUS 1
H	L	H	L	F = B	F = $A\overline{B}$ PLUS (A + B)	F = $A\overline{B}$ PLUS (A + B) PLUS 1
H	L	H	H	F = A + B	F = (A + B)	F = (A + B) PLUS 1
H	H	L	L	F = 0	F = A PLUS A*	F = A PLUS A PLUS 1
H	H	L	H	$F = A\overline{B}$	F = AB PLUS A	F = AB PLUS A PLUS 1
H	H	H	L	F = AB	F = $A\overline{B}$ PLUS A	F = $A\overline{B}$ PLUS A PLUS 1
H	H	H	H	F = A	F = A	F = A PLUS 1

TABLE II

SELECTION				ACTIVE-HIGH DATA		
				M = H	M = L; ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS	
S3	S2	S1	S0	LOGIC FUNCTIONS	$\overline{C}_n$ = H (no carry)	$\overline{C}_n$ = L (with carry)
L	L	L	L	$F = \overline{A}$	F = A	F = A PLUS 1
L	L	L	H	$F = \overline{A + B}$	F = A + B	F = (A + B) PLUS 1
L	L	H	L	$F = \overline{A}B$	F = A + $\overline{B}$	F = (A + $\overline{B}$) PLUS 1
L	L	H	H	F = 0	F = MINUS 1 (2's COMP)	F = ZERO
L	H	L	L	$F = \overline{AB}$	F = A PLUS $A\overline{B}$	F = A PLUS $A\overline{B}$ PLUS 1
L	H	L	H	$F = \overline{B}$	F = (A + B) PLUS $A\overline{B}$	F = (A + B) PLUS $A\overline{B}$ PLUS 1
L	H	H	L	$F = A \oplus B$	F = A MINUS B MINUS 1	F = A MINUS B
L	H	H	H	$F = A\overline{B}$	F = $A\overline{B}$ MINUS 1	F = $A\overline{B}$
H	L	L	L	$F = \overline{A} + B$	F = A PLUS AB	F = A PLUS AB PLUS 1
H	L	L	H	$F = \overline{A \oplus B}$	F = A PLUS B	F = A PLUS B PLUS 1
H	L	H	L	F = B	F = (A + $\overline{B}$) PLUS AB	F = (A + $\overline{B}$) PLUS AB PLUS 1
H	L	H	H	F = AB	F = AB MINUS 1	F = AB
H	H	L	L	F = 1	F = A PLUS A*	F = A PLUS A PLUS 1
H	H	L	H	$F = A + \overline{B}$	F = (A + B) PLUS A	A = (A + B) PLUS A PLUS 1
H	H	H	L	F = A + B	F = (A + $\overline{B}$) PLUS A	F = (A + $\overline{B}$) PLUS A PLUS 1
H	H	H	H	F = A	F = A MINUS 1	F = A

*Each bit is shifted to the next more significant position.